

SECRET

Approved For Release 2001/08/08 : CIA-RDP79T01049A001200120002-3

8 July 1955

THRU : St/PR
: Acting Chief, Materials Division
Electric Power Branch

Project 20.762 -- [REDACTED] Polish Industrial Installations.

25X1C

REF : [REDACTED] Memorandum dated 27 June '55 from [REDACTED] to AD/RR.

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1. Pursuant to ^{the}~~your~~ requirements stated in the referenced memorandum, this Branch has reviewed the material prepared by IR and has also reviewed pertinent material in its own files on the Polish Power Plants listed in the reference memorandum.

2. Amplifying comments by this Branch have been inserted directly on the IR data sheets, which are returned herewith together with photographs and plant lay-outs. A copy of the referenced memorandum is also returned herewith.

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3. [REDACTED] of this Branch has conferred with IR Analysts relative to the suggested changes, and agreement was reached in all cases.

[REDACTED]

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OSWIECIM POWER PLANT

LOCATION

The power plant is located in the midst of the Oswiecim Chemical combine.

NAME

The power plant is called by the following names:

1. Elektrownia Oswieckiego (Oswieckiego (Oswiecim power plant)
2. Dwory Power Plant
3. Nowy Dwor Power Plant.

HISTORY AND OPERATION

Reportedly in 1948 a power plant was started at Nowy Dwor near Oswiecim (This could mean reconstruction or additions to the power plant of the chemical plant). The plant was to have an output of from 150-250 M.W. and was to be completed by 1953. Czechoslovakia and Poland were to share in the construction of the plant with Czechoslovakia furnishing the technical know-how and equipment, and Poland furnishing the building, labor and coal. Power from the plant is to be supplied to both countries on a 50-50 basis, as a result of this joint responsibility in construction. This power plant is apparently closely integrated into the large chemical combine at Oswiecim.

On the basis of mid 1954 photography, it is assumed that at least part of the plant is in operation, since, smoke appears coming from two of the five smoke stacks.

PLANT LAYOUT

See enclosure # 1 to the Oswiecim Chemical Plant.

PHOTOGRAPHY

See enclosure # 1.

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BLECHHAMMER NORTH POWER PLANT

LOCATION

Available information (1942) shows the power plant to be located within the northeast quarter of the plant site. (See enclosure 2 of Blechhammer North Plant Digest.)

NAME

No proper names reported.

LIST OF EQUIPMENT

With the exception of six cooling towers, two of which are 170 feet and four of which are 130 feet in height, no other information is available as to equipment.

HISTORY

No information available.

PLANT LAYOUT

The power plant is reported to cover an area 440 x 1,000 feet.

PHOTOGRAPHY

See enclosure 3 of Blechhammer North Chemical Plant.

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ELECHHAMMER SOUTH POWER PLANT

LOCATION

The power plant is located east of the center of the chemical plant within its confines. (See enclosure 2 of Elechhammer South Plant Digest.)

NAME

No proper names reported.

LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Eight turbo-generators of 20,000 KW each. Two of them were destroyed by bombing during WW II and the remaining six were intact when the Red Army entered the plant. Another report adds that turbines had not been reconstructed up to June 1950.

HISTORY

The power plant was damaged by bombing during WW II and later dismantled by the Soviets. The Poles started reconstruction in 1947, completing several maintenance shops, outdoor transformers and the power plant. Further reporting stated that the power and heating plant was to go into operation at the end of 1952. In July 1953 it was reported as still under construction.

PLANT LAYOUT

The plant is reported as consisting of two buildings, 160 x 210 and 280 x 240 feet respectively.

PHOTOGRAPHY

See enclosure 3 of Elechhammer South Chemical Plant.

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WALDENBURG (WALBRZYZCH) POWER PLANT

LOCATION

The plant is located 1.5 miles WSW of Waldenburg (Walbrzych) directly NW of a marshalling yard in a suburb called Nieder-Hermsdorf. (50°45'18.7"N 16°14'28.7"E)

The following five power plants are reported in the Waldenburg area all of which are much smaller than the Victoria:

	<u>CAPACITY IN KW</u>
Waldenburg I	40,000
Waldenburg II (Mieszko coal mine plant)	6,500
Boleslaw Chrobry coal mine plant	6,500
Maurice Thorez coal mine plant	15,000

NAME

Present Polish name - Elektrownia Kopalnia Viktoria
Former German name - Hochdruck Kraftwerk Gluekshilfe.

LIST OF MACHINERY

1. Boilers - Total of 11, all of German make.
 - a. 3 graduated grate boilers
 - b. 4 travelling grate boilers
 - c. 4 Benson high-pressure boilers.
2. Steam Turbines - Total of 7, all of German make.
 - a. 2 high-pressure
 - b. 5 low-pressure.
3. Generators - Total of 7, all of German make.

	<u>RATING (KVA)</u>
Bergmann	4,000
Siemens	22,000
REC	6,000, 18,000 (2), 40,000

4. Transformers
3 large AEG rated at 100,000 to 125,000 voltage. Other small ones.

BRIEF HISTORY

Formerly belonged to German firm Nieder-Schlesische Bergbau A. G. Built in 1920 and greatly expanded in 1938, during WW II and thereafter. Reported capacity varies between 100,000 and 120,000 KW.

FLOOR PLAN

See Attached

PHOTOGRAPHY

See Attached

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POWER PLANT AT SZOMBIERKI NEAR BEUTHEN (BYTOM)

LOCATION

The plant is located near Schomberg (Chruszczow) which lies on the west edge of Bytom (Beuthen.) 50°20'41"N 18°53'10"E

NAME

1. Szombierki Elektrownia Ciepna (Szombierki thermal power plant)
2. Bytomska Elektrownia Ciepna, Johanna Kopalnia Wegla (Bytom (Beuthen) thermal power plant, Johanna coal mine)
3. Graeflich Schaffgotsche Werke (former German name)

LIST OF EQUIPMENT

1. Generators - 5 BBC turbo-generators are reported.
2. Other equipment is not identified.

BRIEF HISTORY

The plant was constructed prior to 1935 by the Germans. It is reported that "the Russian's removed all the new boilers and machines in 1945." There are no reports concerning reconstruction. Postwar capacity is reported from 50,000 to 63,000 KW with recent reports indicating expansion is contemplated.

FLOOR PLAN

None

PHOTOGRAPHY

See attached

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JAWORZNO THERMAL POWER PLANT I

LOCATION

This plant (50°11'N 19°17'E) is located SSW of Jaworzno (50°13'N 19°17'E), adjacent to the Bierut (formerly Pilaudski) coal shaft of the Jaworzno coal mine.

NAME

1. Jaworzno Elektrownia Ciepna Jedynka, Bierut Kopalnia Wegla (Jaworzno Thermal Power Plant I, Bierut Coal Mine.)
2. Centralny Elektrownia, Jaworzno. (Central Power Plant, Jaworzno.)

LIST OF EQUIPMENT

1. Turbines
 - 1 - 22,000 KW - Siemens Schuckert Werke, Berlin
 - 1 - 11,900 KW - Erste Brunner Maschinenfabrik, Brunn (First Brno Machine Factory, Brno), Czechoslovakia.
2. Generators
 - 1 - 22,000 KW - Siemens Schuckert Werke, Berlin
 - 1 - 11,900 KW - Siemens Schuckert Werke, Berlin
3. Transformers
 - 3 - oil-cooled 2 - 1 step-up. (Siemens Schuckert Werke or A.E.G., Berlin.)
 - 3 - oil-cooled 1-6 step-down. (Siemens Schuckert Werke or A.E.G., Berlin.)
 - 1 - oil-cooled - Italian.

BRIEF HISTORY

The plant was founded and completed between 1934-1936. It was not damaged by the war. The Germans planned and partially completed an extension to the original power plant. The Poles are completing the planned expansion to an 80,000 to 100,000 KW capacity. The new plant is reported in partial operation.

FLOOR PLAN

See Attached

PHOTOGRAPHY

See Attached

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JAWORZNO THERMAL POWER PLANT II

LOCATION

This plant (50°13'N 19°14'E) is located WNW of Jaworzno (50°13'N 19°17'E) and 1.5 kms SSW of the Jan Kanty coal mine.

NAME

1. Jaworzno Elektrownia Ciepna Dwojka, Jan Kanty Kopalnia Wegla. (Jaworzno Thermal Power Plant II, Jan Kanty Coal Mine.)
2. Wilhelm power plant

LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Three of the turbo-generator units and boilers were installed at the end of 1954, which represents approximately 50% of planned capacity. The equipment has not been identified.

BRIEF HISTORY

This plant was planned and partially completed by the Germans during WW II. It was completely dismantled by the Russians in 1945 and abandoned until 1948 when the Poles commenced reconstruction and planned a capacity of from 150,000 KW to 300,000 KW with Russian aid.

FLOOR PLAN

None

PHOTOGRAPHY

See Attached

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BLECHHAMMER (BLACHOWNIA) NORTH CHEMICAL PLANT

LOCATION

The plant is located immediately south of the town of Blachownia (Blechhammer). It is bounded by the Adolf Hitler canal on the north and the Kadzierzyn-Oliviце Railroad Line on the South.

NAME

The plant had the following names under German Administration:

1. Oberschlesische Hydrierwerke. A.G. (Upper Silesia Hydrogenation Works. I.G. Farbenindustrie Controlled).
2. Hermann Goering Werke, Hydrierwerke Blechhammer (Hermann Goering Combine, Hydrogenation of Carbon Plant Blechhammer).

The current Polish name of the plant is:

1. Państwowe Zakłady Koksochemiczne Blachownia (State Installation Coke-Chemicals in Blachownia.)

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS

The plant reportedly produces nitrate fertilizers, synthetic gasoline and synthetic ammonia. This plant uses the Bergius Process and very likely the Haber-Bosch Process for synthetic ammonia.

HISTORY

The output of synthetic gasoline was used entirely by the German Army during World War II. War damage to the plant amounted to about 50% and the remaining portion of the plant was almost completely dismantled and carried away by the Russians during 1945-46. The Projektierungs/Konstruktions-und Montagebuero (PKM), which was formerly Kraft Staff-und Industriebau-GmbH (KI), had finished preliminary planning for the reconstruction of the Blechhammer Werke (called Vor S-4 Vorprojekt-preliminary project) by mid-April 1953. The drawings and textual descriptions were completely finished, and all of the Vor S-4 orders delivered to Poland in late April 1953. Reports vary as to the operating status of this plant; some state that partial production was restored as early as 1952; others, dated 1954, state that the plant does not appear to be in operation. However, reconstruction is underway. In many cases the reporting on this plant deals with both North and South plants and does not differentiate between the two.

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PLANT LAYOUT

See the following enclosures:

1. Target Mosaic of Blechhammer North Synthetic Oil Plant dated August 1943 (prior to destruction).
2. Annotated plant layout drawing of Blechhammer North Synthetic Oil Plant dated December 1942 (prior to destruction).

PHOTOGRAPHY

See Enclosure # 3

BLECHHAMMER (KEDZIERZYN) SOUTH CHEMICAL PLANT

LOCATION

The plant is located with respect to the following landmarks

1. West of the Kleins Althammer forest.
 2. South of the Blechhammer village.
 3. Adjoining the Kandrin-Ratibor railway which lies on western boundary of plant.
 4. To be served by a branch canal which connects to Blechhammer North and the Adolf Hitler canal.
- KEDZIERZYN (KEDZIERZYN)

25X1A

NAME

The plant had the following name under German Administration:

Oberschlesische Hydrierwerke (Upper Silesia Hydrogenation Works) I.G. Farbenindustrie Controlled.

Current Polish Name

Zakłady Przemysłu Azotowego Kedzierzyn (Kedzierzyn Plant of the Nitrogen Industry).

Other names of the plant are:

1. Kedzierzyn Chemical Combine
2. Blechhammer South
3. Heydenbreck Chemical plant
4. Reigersfeld Chemical plant

INSTALLATIONS AND PROCESS

The combine contains the following installations:

1. Power Plant
2. Gas manufacturing plant (water gas)
3. Hydrogenation plant
 - a. Bergius Process
 - b. Fischer Tropsch Process. (Some of the chemicals reported indicate that this process is used also.)
4. Refinery
5. Tankage area

The following products reportedly are or have been produced here.

Hydrogen peroxide
Tar oils
Peel oil

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Calcium ammonium nitrate (Saleztrazak)
Synthetic waxes
Aliphatic alcohols
Fatty acids
Synthetic detergents
Solvents
Coating agents

HISTORY

The installation was built by the Germans during 1942. During World War II the plant suffered considerable damage by bombers and that part that was not damaged was hauled away to the USSR during 1945-1946. Reconstruction of the plant commenced in 1950. Reportedly the plant was partially in operation late in 1953, however, construction was still underway. In many cases the reporting of this plant deals with both the North and South plants and does not differentiate between the two.

PLANT LAYOUT

See the following enclosures:

1. Target Mosaic of Blechhammer South Synthetic Oil Plant dated April 1944 (prior to destruction).
2. Annotated plant layout drawing of Blechhammer South Synthetic Oil Plant dated December 1942 (prior to destruction).
3. Diagram of Blechhammer South Synthetic Oil Plant dated January 1955.

PHOTOGRAPHY

See Enclosure # 4

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SECRET

BLECHHAMMER (KEDZIERZYNE) SOUTH CHEMICAL PLANT

LOCATION

The plant is located with respect to the following landmarks

1. West of the Kleine Althammer forest.
 2. South of the Blechhammer village.
 3. Adjoining the Kandrin-Ratibor railway which lies on western boundary of plant.
 4. To be served by a branch canal which connects to Blechhammer North and the Adolf Hitler canal.
- KEDZIERZYNE (HEYDEBRECK) [REDACTED]

25X1A

NAME

The plant had the following name under German Administration:

Oberschlesische Hydrierwerke (Upper Silesia Hydrogenation Works) I.G. Farbenindustrie Controlled.

Current Polish Name

Zakłady Przemysłu Azotowego Kedzierzyn (Kedzierzyn Plant of the Nitrogen Industry).

Other names of the plant are:

1. Kedzierzyn Chemical Combine
2. Blechhammer South
3. Heydebreck Chemical plant
4. Reigersfeld Chemical plant

INSTALLATIONS AND PROCESS

The combine contains the following installations:

1. Power Plant
2. Gas manufacturing plant (water gas)
3. Hydrogenation plant
 - a. Bergius Process
 - b. Fischer Tropsch Process. (Some of the chemicals reported indicate that this process is used also.)
4. Refinery
5. Tankage area

The following products reportedly are or have been produced here.

Hydrogen peroxide
Tar oils
Fuel oil

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Calcium ammonium nitrate (Salezak)
Synthetic waxes
Aliphatic alcohols
Fatty acids
Synthetic detergents
Solvents
Coating agents

HISTORY

The installation was built by the Germans during 1942. During World War II the plant suffered considerable damage by bombers and that part that was not damaged was hauled away to the USSR during 1945-1946. Reconstruction of the plant commenced in 1950. Reportedly the plant was partially in operation late in 1953, however, construction was still underway. In many cases the reporting of this plant deals with both the North and South plants and does not differentiate between the two.

PLANT LAYOUT

See the following enclosures:

1. Target Mosaic of Blechhammer South Synthetic Oil Plant dated April 1944 (prior to destruction).
2. Annotated plant layout drawing of Blechhammer South Synthetic Oil Plant dated December 1942 (prior to destruction).
3. Diagram of Blechhammer South Synthetic Oil Plant dated January 1955.

PHOTOGRAPHY

See Enclosure # 4

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CHORZOW NITROGEN PLANT

LOCATION

25X1A The plant is located in the Northeast area of Chorzow, due east of the Chorzow Railroad Station and has the Chorzow Railroad Yards on the Southeast corner. The plant is referred to as being located in Chorzow III. [REDACTED]

Adjacent to the Chemical Plant there is a large power plant. This plant not only services the Chemical Plant but is a part of the Polish Power Grid Network. (See enclosure # 1 for relative location and layout.)

NAME

The current Polish name of the plant is:
ZAKLADY AZOTOWE im. PAWLA FINDERA (Nitrogen Plant im. Pawel Finder)

Other names of the plant are:

1. PANSTWOWE ZAKLADY ZWIAZKOW AZOTOWYCH CHORZOWIE (Municipal Calcium Cyanamide Processing Plant in Chorzow)
2. PANSTWOWA FABRYKA AZOTOWA (State Nitrogen Plant)
3. STATE NITROGEN COMPOUNDS PLANT AT CHORZOW

PROCESSES

Products

Nitrogen fertilizer
Soda (Formulas P-1, P-2, P-3)
Nitric acid
Oxygen
Carbide
Salt for smoking meats
Hydrochloric acid
Calcium cyanamide
Saltpeter
Sodium nitrate
Ammoniacal soda
Ammonium carbonate and chloride
"Saletrzak" (mixture of ammonium nitrate and calcium carbonate)
Possibly poison gas .

Equipment

1. Two new large furnaces operating with the so-called SOEDERBERG traveling graphite electrode were under construction in 1947.
2. Calcium cyanamide was manufactured entirely by the most modern revolving drum furnaces. (1947)

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3. Carbide was being manufactured by the old-fashioned furnaces with hard electrodes. (1947)
4. The plant uses German LINDE compressors to obtain nitrogen from the air.

HISTORY

The plant was built by the Germans in 1914 to fill their vital needs during World War I. Since it was located just inside the Polish Border, the Poles thought that it could not be defended in case of a German attack, therefore, they (the Poles) built another plant at Tarnow. The Chorzow Plant was not damaged during World War II.

PLANT LAYOUT

See Enclosure # 1

PHOTOGRAPHY

No recent photography available

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Rec'd 27 June 55

AZOT CHEMICAL FACTORY IN JAWORZNO, POLAND

LOCATION

This plant is located approximately 3 kilometers SW of Jaworzno (50°13'N 19°17'E).

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NAME

1. Panstwowa Fabryka Chemiczna "Azot" ("Azot" State Chemical Plant).

PRODUCTS

Fertilizer-Nitrogenous, 2-4D
Insecticides - DDT, Gammexan, Arsopol
Cleaning fluid-Trichloroethylene
Copper sulfate
Detergents
Poisonous gases (?)

PROCESSES

1. Chlorine and caustic soda is produced by an electrolytic method. Recent reports indicate a change to the mercury method.
2. Calcium Carbide is produced from limestone and coal in an electric furnace.
3. Acetylene is produced from calcium carbide and probably then chlorinated to produce the cleaning solvent (trichloroethylene).
4. Hydrochloric acid is apparently produced by burning Chlorine and Hydrogen obtained from the chlorine electrolysis.
5. Insecticides are largely chlorinated compounds.

LIST OF MACHINERY AND/OR EQUIPMENT

1. Electrolytic cells
2. Calcium carbide furnace

BRIEF HISTORY

This plant was built thirty to forty years ago. Additional buildings have been added since 1945 and expansion was reported underway in 1954. No war damage suffered.

FLOOR PLAN

See Attached

PHOTOGRAPHY

None Available

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CHEMICAL PLANT AT BRZEG DOLNY (DYHERNFURTH)

LOCATION

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The chemical plant at Brzeg Dolny (Dyhernfurth) (51°16'N 16°43'E) lies Northeast of the city, 500 to 800 meters from the main railroad station and about 2 kilometers north of the Oder River.

The official address as listed in Rocznik Przemyslu Adrodzone Polski (Yearbook of the Industry of Regenerated Poland, 1948) is Brzeg Dolny, Telephone 8, Wolow Powiat, Wroclaw Wojewodstwo (Lower Silesia).

NAME

The wartime name of this plant was Anorgana GMSH, Dyhernfurth. After WW II it was renamed ROKITA. Following are variations of the new name as reported in various documents:

1. Nadodrzańskie Zakłady Przemyslu Organicznego ROKITA (Oder establishments of the Organic Industry ROKITA.)
2. Szandarowa Fabryka Chemiczna Polifabrykatow Organicznych ROKITA (ROKITA Standard Chemical Plant for Organic Semi-Manufactures.)
3. ROKITA Synthetic Chemical Works.
4. Państwowa Standardowa Fabryka Produktow Organicznych ROKITA (State Factory for Organic Products ROKITA) another translation (ROKITA State Banner Factory of Organic Products).

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF PROCESSES, PRODUCTS AND MACHINES

the plant manufactures important organic intermediates and industrial auxiliary products. The production program includes ethylene oxide, glycols, synthetic detergents, textile and dyeing assistants, intermediates for dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals, solvents for the lacquer industry and softeners. Other reports indicate the production of fertilizers, insecticides and weed killers.

No information is available regarding chemical processes or equipment.

HISTORY

Early in 1940, the plant was built by the I.G. Farben-Industrie for the production of nerve gases. It was intended to produce 1000 tons of Tabun (GA) per month but 700 to 800 tons per month was the maximum achieved.

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At the end of 1943, Sarin (GB) came into the picture and it was decided to build a small plant (100 tons/month) at Dyhernfurth. At the time of the Russian capture, late in January 1945, it would have required another three months to finish the plant. they obtained blueprints, drawings, samples of intermediates and finished Tabun and Sarin and a complete set of coded manufacturing descriptions.

Reports differ as to the extent of damage suffered. One report states that the Soviets received the plant intact and dismantled it without damage. Another report indicates complete destruction.

After the War the Soviet officials expressed a wish to see the factory activated, expanded and transformed into a mixed chemical-industry trust. In 1946-1947 the Soviet military authorities helped in supplying machinery fittings and repairs to all destruction.

Reports vary as to the year the plant went into production. One report states that the plant went into production in 1949, however, other reports indicate that some departments were put into operation late in 1951 and in 1952. Early 1954 reports indicate that new sections are still being constructed.

PLANT LAYOUT OR FLOORPLAN

The only plant layout diagrams available in IR are memory sketches of the plant as it existed during the war when it produced war gases. The 1954 photographs attached, however, are considered more useful.

PHOTOGRAPHS

See Attachment II

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OSWIECIM CHEMICAL PLANT

LOCATION

The plant is located in upper Silesia on the South bank of the Vistula River. The northern border of the plant is along the river. It is about 2 kms east of Oswiecim at Dwory. The plant site is about 5 km long and 1.3 km wide. (50°02'N 19°14'E)

25X1A

NAME

1. The name of this plant under German Administration was I.G. Farbenindustrie, A.G., Auschwitz.
2. Variations of the plant's current name is as follows:
 - a. Zaklady Chemiczne Oswiecim (Oswiecim Chemical Plant)
 - b. Dwory Chemical Plant
 - c. Dwory Synthetic Gas and Rubber Plant
 - d. The 1954 telephong directory for the area lists the plant as Zaklady Chemiczne W Budowie, Dwory (Chemical Establishment in Construction, Dwory)

PROCESS

The primary purpose of this plant was for the production of "BUNA". It was contemplated from the beginning to utilize applications of the entire field of acetylene and ethylene chemistry involved in the Buna-process, in developments in the field of plastics, resins, lacquers, solvents, and plasticisers. The I.G. Farben management planned to bring into the scope of Auschwitz (Oswiecim) in addition, the chemistry of the ammonia and water gas synthesis including the production of methanol, formaldehyde and its related plastics, motor fuels, lubricants, nitrogen products, and nitrogen fertilizers.

The plant included the following installations:

1. phenol separation unit
2. coke grading installation
3. low temperature coking plant (Lurge and Dieder process)
4. water gas plant using coke and oxygen (from Linde Frankel Installation)
5. main power plant furnishing 100 M.W. at an hourly steam production of 1000 tons at 120 atm. (located at north side of the plant)

The synthetic gasoline produced at Dwory is called SYNTINE.

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HISTORY

The Dwory Chemical Plant was built for the following reasons.

1. The German economic situation at the end of 1940.
2. The desire to create a modern chemical industry in East Germany to supply the ever growing need of Russia, the Balkans, and the Near East.
3. The utilization of an exceptionally favorable raw material situation in the Upper Silesian industrial zone.
4. The creation of a new standard of organic synthesis.

The plant was, at least, partially in operation by the end of World War II. In 1945 the Russians reportedly dismantled the plant and hauled away the equipment. Reconstruction of the plant started in 1947 and the plant was supposedly in full operation during 1953. The Krebs Company of Paris assisted in the reconstruction of the phenol plant.

PLANT LAYOUT

See Enclosure # 1

PHOTOGRAPHY

See Enclosure # 2

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IP-400 (Oct. 11)
(Project) 20.762

AUG 26 1955

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MEMORANDUM FOR: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT

: Studies of Selected Polish Industrial Installations

25X1A
REFERENCE

: (1) [REDACTED] Memorandum of 27 June 1955.
(ORR Project #20.762)

25X1A
(2) AD/RR Memorandum of 14 July 1955.
Same Subject

1. In response to the referenced request, there is attached Part II of the Studies of Selected Polish Industrial Installations.

2. The following plants are covered:

- a. Kedzierzyn (Heydebreck) Chemical Plant
- b. Oswiecim Chemical Plant
- c. Chorzow Nitrogen Plant
- d. Chemical Plant at Brzeg Dolny (Dyhernfurth)
- e. Asot Chemical Factory in Jaworzno, Poland

[REDACTED]
Acting Assistant Director
Research and Reports

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Attachment

St/PC: [REDACTED] mw

Distribution:

O & 1 - Addressee

2 - OAD/RR

3 - St/PC

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